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#### BEFORE THE ARIZONA MEDICAL BOARD

In the Matter of

TIN T. WIN, M.D.

License No. 28212
For the Practice of Allopathic Medicine
In the State of Arizona.

Case No. MD-08-0581A

CONSENT AGREEMENT FOR LETTER OF REPRIMAND AND PROBATION

# CONSENT AGREEMENT

By mutual agreement and understanding, between the Arizona Medical Board ("Board") and Tin T. Win, M.D. ("Respondent"), the parties agree to the following disposition of this matter.

- Respondent has read and understands this Consent Agreement and the stipulated Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order ("Consent Agreement").
   Respondent acknowledges that she has the right to consult with legal counsel regarding this matter.
- 2. By entering into this Consent Agreement, Respondent voluntarily relinquishes any rights to a hearing or judicial review in state or federal court on the matters alleged, or to challenge this Consent Agreement in its entirety as issued by the Board, and waives any other cause of action related thereto or arising from said Consent Agreement.
- 3. This Consent Agreement is not effective until approved by the Board and signed by its Executive Director.
- 4. The Board may adopt this Consent Agreement or any part thereof. This Consent Agreement, or any part thereof, may be considered in any future disciplinary action against Respondent.
- This Consent Agreement does not constitute a dismissal or resolution of other matters currently pending before the Board, if any, and does not constitute any

 waiver, express or implied, of the Board's statutory authority or jurisdiction regarding any other pending or future investigation, action or proceeding. The acceptance of this Consent Agreement does not preclude any other agency, subdivision or officer of this State from instituting other civil or criminal proceedings with respect to the conduct that is the subject of this Consent Agreement.

- 6. All admissions made by Respondent are solely for final disposition of this matter and any subsequent related administrative proceedings or civil litigation involving the Board and Respondent. Therefore, said admissions by Respondent are not intended or made for any other use, such as in the context of another state or federal government regulatory agency proceeding, civil or criminal court proceeding, in the State of Arizona or any other state or federal court.
- 7. Upon signing this agreement, and returning this document (or a copy thereof) to the Board's Executive Director, Respondent may not revoke the acceptance of the Consent Agreement. Respondent may not make any modifications to the document. Any modifications to this original document are ineffective and void unless mutually approved by the parties.
- 8. If the Board does not adopt this Consent Agreement, Respondent will not assert as a defense that the Board's consideration of this Consent Agreement constitutes bias, prejudice, prejudgment or other similar defense.
- 9. This Consent Agreement, once approved and signed, is a public record that will be publicly disseminated as a formal action of the Board and will be reported to the National Practitioner Data Bank and to the Arizona Medical Board's website.
- 10. If any part of the Consent Agreement is later declared void or otherwise unenforceable, the remainder of the Consent Agreement in its entirety shall remain in force and effect.

11. Any violation of this Consent Agreement constitutes unprofessional conduct and may result in disciplinary action. A.R.S. § § 32-1401(27)(r) ("[v]iolating a formal order, probation, consent agreement or stipulation issued or entered into by the board or its executive director under this chapter") and 32-1451.

12. Respondent has read and understands the conditions of probation.

Ja J. bir	DATED: 4-23.09
TIN T. WIN, M.D.	/

# FINDINGS OF FACT

- The Board is the duly constituted authority for the regulation and control of the practice of allopathic medicine in the State of Arizona.
- Respondent is the holder of license number 28212 for the practice of allopathic medicine in the State of Arizona.
- 3. The Board initiated case number MD-08-0581A after receiving a complaint regarding Respondent's care and treatment of a sixty-seven year-old male patient ("RD").
- 4. RD had a history of chronic pain and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). From December 2006 through January 2008, he presented to Respondent for management of his intrathecal infusion pump medications and refills of systemic opioids. There was no indication that Respondent obtained RD's past medical records or communicated with RD's prior treating physician. During the latter stages of treatment, Respondent made substantial adjustments to RD's intrathecal medications without documenting detailed information on the magnitude of the adjustments or whether she increased or decreased the dosages although this data is reflected in the synchromed printout. Additionally, Respondent continually prescribed high dose transdermal Fentanyl, added short acting opioids without documenting any indication for the medications and prescribed additional high dose oral sustained release opioids in the absence of an appropriate pain history, pertinent medical history, physical exam or a review of past medical records.
- 5. On January 15, 2008, Respondent discontinued RD's pump medications, which included Baclofen, and replaced them with Morphine. There was no documentation in Respondent's office notes that she replaced RD's pump medications; instead, the associated Synchromed Programming Session printout indicated which medications were replaced. The following day, RD presented to Respondent's office complaining of acute

 onset of itching and tremors, which are symptoms of Baclofen withdrawal syndrome. Respondent prescribed Xanax, Dilaudid and Methadone without performing a physical or neurological exam prior to prescribing the medications.

- 6. On January 23, 2008, RD presented to Respondent's office with complaints of vomiting, not eating or drinking, chest pain, and shortness of breath. Respondent increased RD's intrathecal Morphine infusion and contacted emergency medical services. RD was transported to the emergency room and admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU). In ICU, RD's cardiac enzymes were elevated; an electrocardiogram showed a left bundle branch block and a chest x-ray showed left upper lobe pneumonia. The hospital consultant opined that RD may have been overmedicated and that the aspiration may have contributed to the pneumonia. RD was treated for initial hemodynamic instability, severe exacerbation of COPD, acute renal failure and left upper lobe pneumonia. RD was subsequently discharged.
- 7. The standard of care when a patient presents for pain management, adjustment of intrathecal pump, and systemic medications requires the physician to obtain an appropriate pain history, pertinent general medical history, physical exam and to review medical records; to discontinue intrathecal Baclofen by gradually tapering the dose to avoid withdrawal syndrome; to reinstitute intrathecal Baclofen when the syndrome does occur; and to follow rational pharmacological principles when making adjustments to intrathecal infusion medications and dosages and when adding oral opioids. Additionally, prior to initiating Methadone the standard of care requires a physician to evaluate the patient for risk factors for cardiac output prolongation that may predispose to cardiac complications from Methadone.
- 8. Respondent deviated from the standard of care because she did not obtain an appropriate pain history or review RD's medical records; she did not appropriately

 discontinue the intrathecal Baclofen or reinstitute intrathecal Baclofen when RD experienced withdrawal symptoms; and she did not follow rational pharmacological principles when she made adjustments to RD's intrathecal infusion medications and dosages and added oral opioids. Additionally, she did not evaluate RD for risk factors for cardiac output prior to initiating Methadone.

- 9. RD suffered Baclofen withdrawal syndrome following abrupt discontinuation of intrathecal Baclofen. Respiratory depression and aspiration may have been associated with the acute increases in multiple opioids. Non-fatal or fatal cardiac dysrhythmia may have occurred due to introduction of oral Methadone. Respondent's abrupt discontinuation of intrathecal Baclofen, her failure to recognize early signs of intrathecal Baclofen withdrawal syndrome, and the inadequacy of the medical records could have resulted in RD suffering delirium, seizure, disseminated intravascular coagulation, multiple organ failure, brain damage, or death.
- 10. A physician is required to maintain adequate legible medical records containing, at a minimum, sufficient information to identify the patient, support the diagnosis, justify the treatment, accurately document the results, indicate advice and cautionary warnings provided to the patient and provide sufficient information for another practitioner to assume continuity of the patient's care at any point in the course of treatment. A.R.S. § 32-1401(2). Respondent's records were inadequate because she did not obtain past medical records, she adjusted intrathecal medications without documenting detailed information, she continually prescribed medications without indication, and she did not document which medications she discontinued.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

 The Board possesses jurisdiction over the subject matter hereof and over Respondent.

2. The conduct and circumstances described above constitute unprofessional conduct pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-1401(27)(e) ("[f]ailing or refusing to maintain adequate records on a patient.") and A.R.S. § 32-1401(27)(q) ("[a]ny conduct or practice that is or might be harmful or dangerous to the health of the patient or the public.").

# ORDER

### IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- Respondent is issued a Letter of Reprimand.
- 2. Respondent is placed on probation for **one year** with the following terms and conditions:

# a. <u>Continuing Medical Education</u>

Respondent shall within one year of the effective date of this Order obtain 15 - 20 hours of Board Staff pre-approved Category I Continuing Medical Education (CME) in prescribing controlled substances and 15 - 20 hours of CME in medical record keeping. Respondent shall provide Board Staff with satisfactory proof of attendance. The CME hours shall be in addition to the hours required for the biennial renewal of medical license. The probation shall terminate upon successful completion of the CME.

### b. Obey All Laws

Respondent shall obey all state, federal and local laws, all rules governing the practice of medicine in Arizona, and remain in full compliance with any court ordered criminal probation, payments and other orders.

#### c. Tolling

In the event Respondent should leave Arizona to reside or practice outside the State or for any reason should Respondent stop practicing medicine in Arizona, Respondent shall notify the Executive Director in writing within ten days of departure and return or the dates of non-practice within Arizona. Non-practice is defined as any period of

1	time exceeding thirty days during which Respondent is not engaging in the practice of
2	medicine. Periods of temporary or permanent residence or practice outside Arizona or of
3	non-practice within Arizona, will not apply to the reduction of the probationary period.
4	3. This Order is the final disposition of case number MD-08-0581A.
5	day of June , 2009.
6	ARIZONA MEDICAL BOARD
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8	By Male Dieles Lisa S. Wynn  Executive Director
9	// Executive Director
10	ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed this 나 day of June, , 2009 with:
11	Arizona Medical Board
12	9545 E. Doubletree Ranch Road Scottsdale, AZ 85258
13	
14	EXECUTED COPY of the foregoing mailed this 4th day of June, 2009 to:
15	Jay A. Fradkin
16	Jennings, Strouss & Salmon, PLC 201 E. Washington St., 11th Floor
17	Phoenix, Arizona 85004
18	EXECUTED COPY of the foregoing mailed this ปู่ทั้ง day of <u>โนกะ</u> , 2009 to:
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20	Tin T. Win, M.D. Address of Record
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